THE North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., No. 178. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1853. PRICE, St. Drs. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

In re GEORGE PURVIS *deceased*.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims upon the above Estate are requested to send in the same to the undersigned for adjustment, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment before 31st Dec., 1853, to

JAMES ROGERS,
Executor.

Shanghae, 7th December, 1853.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer *LADY MARY WOOD*, will be despatched for HONGKONG on *Friday the 30th instant*.

No Parcel will be received at this office after *Thursday the 29th at 3 P.M.*

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Shanghae, 22nd December, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS*, steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	11 feet draft and under.	*over 11 to 18.*	*over 18.*
From *Shanghae* to *Gutzlaff* bearing S. by W.	300	350	400
From *Shanghae* to *Woosung* outside the marks	150	175	200
From *Woosung* to *Gutzlaff*	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. FOGG & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN,
Commander.

Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DOW is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, December 22nd, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between GEORGE PURVIS & JAMES ROGERS, under the Firm of GEORGE PURVIS & Co., terminated this day.—All Claims against the same will be adjusted by JAMES ROGERS.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.

Shanghae, 7th December, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the *29th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by MR. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which MR. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

MR. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS THORNE, and MR. GEORGE WATSON COUTTS, are admitted Partners in our Firm.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, November 25th, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. DADABHOY DORABJEE LALCACA, is this day admitted Partner in our Firm at Shanghai.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA & Co.

Shanghai, 2nd November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and reponsibility of Mr. CHAS. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, in our firm ceased on the 30th June last. And Mr. WILLIAM GREGSON ASPINALL, has been admitted as a Partner therein from the same date.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 28th October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary,*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*—Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. P. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
,,	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
,,	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
,,	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility*, and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6°/₀ per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; and PALE & LIGHT-GOLD SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs*. Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

AT Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.'s Store on *Saturday the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,* without reserve.

TWO SMALL LOTS, one adjoining Dr. MURRAY'S Hospital—and the other apposite Mr. BROUGHALL'S.

Particulars at time of Sale,—Shanghae Dollars.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED from LONDON, per *Lady Mary Wood*—ADAM'S patent REVOLVING PISTOLS—

3 of 38-bore in Oak-case with Ammunition.
3 with Bullet-mould, Punch, Nipple-key, Powder-flask, and extra Nipples.
4 of 50-bore in Case complete with Ammunition.
2 with Bullet-mould, Nipple-key, Powder-flask, and extra Nipples.
Also, 2 LEATHER-BELTS and HOLSTERS.

N.-C. Herald Office, Shanghae,
24th December, 1853.

EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very Superior Assortment of WINTER CLOTHING, comprising DOE and BUCK-SKIN, PILOT CLOTHS, and Rich TWEEDS. Also, CARPETING,—MOREEN for CURTAINS,—TABLE COVERS,—GRATES, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th October, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED

AND NOW READY FOR DELIVERY,

THE BOOKS OF THE THAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY—Trip of the *Hermes* to Nanking—and *Visit* of Dr. C. TAYLOR to Chin-keang.

PRICE—$2 per Copy.

Herald Office, 15th Oct., 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, *ex Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

PALE SHERRY from Messrs. YSASI & Co., London. Apply to

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mow*.

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,

SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

ROBERT PERT,

SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,

SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE 125TH FRANKFORT STATE LOTTERY,

Guaranteed by the Government of the free City of Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

On the 29th March the drawing commences, and will be continued daily until the 22nd of April, 1854.

The following large Prizes will be gained:—

1 Premium of Florins		100,000	—	£ 8,330
1 Prize	,,	100,000	—	8,330
1 Ditto	,,	50,000	—	4,170
1 Ditto	,,	20,000	—	1,670
1 Ditto	,,	15,000	—	1,250
1 Ditto	,,	12,000	—	1,000
2 Ditto of 5,000 Fls.	—	10,000	—	840
4 Ditto of 4,000 ,,	—	16,000	—	1,340
8 Ditto of 2,000 ,,	—	16,000	—	1,340
100 Ditto of 1,000 ,,	—	100,000	—	8,330
100 Ditto of 300 ,,	—	30,000	—	2,500
5,780 Ditto of 100 ,,	—	578,000	—	48,200
10 Premiums	..	7,780	..	650
6,000 Shares.		Fls. 1,054,780		£88,000 Sterl.

12 Florins equal to One Pound Sterling.

The last drawn of the first 12 Prizes will receive the Premium of 100,000 fls. consequently one share may gain about £10,700.

The above State Lottery, established in 1789, offers the best, fairest, and safest investment of any like Continental distribution. There are 18,430 Tickets and 6,000 Prizes, the smallest prize being £7. 10s. Sterling. The drawing will take place in the presence of the public, at the Lottery Hall, Frankfort, under the immediate control of a select committee appointed by the High Senate.

In this Lottery every number is drawn, whether blank or prize, and its fate distinctly marked in the official list, a copy of which will be forwarded to each foreign Shareholder.

PRICE OF SHARES.

One Whole Share £10. One Half-Share £5.
One Quarter-Share £2. 10s.

The following advantages are given by taking a number of Shares:—

5 Shares, or... 10 Half ditto, or.. 20 Quarter ditto.. } £45 | 10 Shares, or... 20 Half ditto, or.. 30 Quarter ditto.. } £80

20 Shares, or.... 40 Half ditto, or.... 80 Quarter ditto.... } £150

Shares and prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are now specially appointed for the sale of shares for home and foreign countries, and have given security sufficient to fulfil every engagement towards the shareholders.

The Prizes will be paid in the East Indies and China through an Established Bank.

J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS.
Bankers and Appointed Government Lottery Contractors, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; or those who prefer it, may direct their letters and remittances to Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., 26, Lombard-st., London.

FRANKFORT STATE LOTTERY.

WITH reference to the terms of the above advertisement, intending purchasers are informed that remittance of monies for purchase of J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co.'s SHARES, may be made through Mr. F. ALGAR, Colonial Agent, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, who will in such cases protect the interests of Colonial Shareholders.

London, October 1st, 1853.

ART UNION OF LONDON:

444 WEST STRAND, INSTITUTED 1837,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

EVERY Subscriber of One Guinea for 1854 will be entitled to:—

I.—An impression of a plate of national and historical interest, by J. T. WILLMORE, A.R.A., from the original picture by C. STANFIELD, R.A., "*Tilbury Fort*"—*Wind against tide,* and

II.—The chance of obtaining one of the Prizes to be allotted at the general meeting in April, which will include.—The Right to select for himself a valuable work of Art from one of the Public Exhibitions.

Copies in Bronze from a model in relief by R. JEFFERSON, representing, "*The Entry of the Duke of Wellington into Madrid.*"

Statuettes in Porcelain or Parian:—

TAZZAS from a model by E. W. WYON, after designs in the British Museum: Proof Impressions of a large lithograph by T. H. MAGUIRE, after the original picture by W. P. FRITH, R.A., "*The Three Bows*" *from Molière's* "*Bourgeois Gentilhomme.*"

Subscriptions will be received till 1st Jany., by

H. SHEARMAN,
Honry. Secry. for Shanghae.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1853.

☞ Subscribers' Engravings for 1853 may be expected shortly.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH's work and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the "London Mission Chapel," every Sunday, at half-past 9 A.M.
May, 1853.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Senior Wrangler is received, but will not suit our columns, unauthenticated.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Oct. 24.	Manila,	......Nov. 10.
Bombay,	....Nov. 15.	Sydney,	.......Nov. 7.
Colombo,	....Nov. —.	New Zealand,	Nov.—.
Madras,	......Nov. —.	Amoy,	.......Dec. 5.
Calcutta,	...,Nov. —.	Hongkong,	....Dec. 16.
Galle,	........Nov. 24.	Ningpo,	......Dec. 17.
Penang,	......Dec. 3.	New York,	....Oct. 10.
Singapore,	....Dec. 5.	San Francisco,	Oct. 22.
Batavia,	.....Nov. 24.	Honolulu,	....——.

NOW READY.

Shanghae Almanac & Kalendar for 1854—$2 each.

Also, **List of Hongs**—50 cents each.

Dec. 24th, 1853.

CARGOES—Per Steamer *Formosa* to Hongkong—£10,834=$18,232.—Opium, 1,490 Chests.

NOTIFICATION.

(No. 32.)

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 20th December, 1853.

The annexed Extract from a Despatch of His Excellency Sir George Bonham to the address of Her Majesty's Consul on the subject of the affray with the Imperial Troops on the night of the 14th ultimo, is circulated for the information and guidance of British Subjects at this Port.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To the British Community, Shanghae.

Extract *from a Despatch No.* 100 *of His Excellency* Sir Geo. Bonham, *Bart., Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade to Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghae dated 2nd December*, 1853.

"I entirely approve of your proceedings under the various circumstances detailed by you. While regretting extremely the unfortunate loss of the Imperial troops in the encounter with the patrol, more especially as the object assigned by the Taoutae for their entrance into the Foreign Settlement appears to me to have been in itself, and irrespective of the peculiar conjuncture, legitimate, I at the same time concur with you in thinking that as the Chinese Government cannot afford British Interests the protection they are bound to do, we must depend on ourselves for security from molestation, and this can only be maintained by insisting that no armed parties shall enter our boundaries, so as to render the Foreign Settlement liable to become the theatre of conflict.

The exceptional position which circumstances thus impose upon us and justify us in assuming, however, makes it all the more our duty to give the fair return for the forbearance we exact, and especially to refrain from acts totally at variance with the principles we contend for, and which involve us in the suspicion of wilfully violating the neutrality we have engaged to observe, and afford a just cause of complaint to the Chinese Government with which we are in treaty. Such should therefore be discountenanced in the utmost degree. If even the claims of justice were overlooked, the danger to which our commercial interests are exposed by them, still supplies sufficient motive for abstaining from any breach of neutrality as a matter of prudence.

Your Notification to the British Community of the 17th November, fully describes the policy by which we should be guided and the reasons for adhering to it, and I entertain hopes that it may have the desired effect in impressing upon all parties a sense of the conduct incumbent upon them and best calculated to promote the common interest. Should you have cause to doubt the efficacy of the means at your command for preventing future transgressions of a similar nature to those leading to the late unfortunate events, I shall have no hesitation in passing an ordinance authorizing the deportation of any British subjects who may be convicted of trafficking in the munitions of war with either of the belligerent parties. I should hope, however, that public opinion, after what has happened, would render such a step unnecessary, as it would not fail to cast a slur on many respectable Merchants who perhaps deprecate as much as we do the ill advised practices complained of. It is a matter of congratulation that these did not terminate in more serious consequences than those which actually resulted from them."

A true Extract,
W. H. Fittock.

In republishing the account of the expedition of the "*Cassini*" to Nanking which appeared in our *Extra* of the 19th instant, we would direct attention not only to the full and satisfactory nature of the information it conveys, but to the courteous and considerate spirit with which we were at once put in possession of the details for the benefit of our readers and the whole community. The visit to Nanking by the French Minister was in truth a measure of so much interest to all Foreigners, and the information to be obtained only by such means, so desirable in every way, that we are sure the prompt desire evinced by His Excellency M. de Bourboulon to meet this legitimate curiosity will have been very generally appreciated. Nor has the evidence thus supplied from an independent source of the state of affairs at Nanking been the only public benefit accruing from the voyage of the "*Cassini.*" We understand some valuable corrections have been made in the latest Charts of the Yang-tsze-keang, and M. de Plas the Commandant has had the felicity of which he may well be proud, of navigating his vessel to Nanking and back without once being on shore. The honours of the river are his, and we congratulate him on this pleasant termination to his service in China. We refer to the evidence furnished as emanating from an independent source, because if the French Minister could be charged with any bias it would hardly be in favour of the Insurgents; since one of his objects was to ascertain if the report of cruel presecutions of Roman Catholic converts on the taking of Nanking had any foundation, and the first and most agreeable of the results obtained has been the assurance that the report was in a great degree, if not altogether unfounded. Whatever leaven of Protestantism or Puritanism there may be in the Religious tenets of the Insurrectionists, it does not appear that they have committed themselves by acts of intolerant presecution directed against Christians. Nothing indeed could have been more to be deplored or more adverse to the future prospects of Christianity in China, we are persuaded, than any attempt on the part of the rising power by persecution to enforce the acceptance of their Religious creed and observances. Protestants and Roman Catholics in this should have but one desire—namely to secure the abstinence from all secular violence for the propagation of their respective doctrines. The adoption of any other course would be to sow the seeds of future discord and disaster—to transfer from Europe the worst features of a past age, and to renew in the East the worn out feuds and religious wars which have only now ceased to devastate and disgrace the Western World.

Among the most striking and important of the impressions brought away by the recent visitors, is the conviction of Tae-ping's strength. The unlimited nature, and the unhesitating use made of the power, Fortune, or ability has placed in his hands seems beyond doubt:—and it should be added, the personality and existence of such a person actually living in Nanking, notwithstanding many doubts have been entertained on this point, appears scarcely less certain. The Government administered by him or under his name by the four Kings and their Ministers, must needs be strong since they have not only attempted, but succeeded in effecting, diverse reforms and objects, any one of which might well suffice to try the stability of the best established Sovereignty. They have entered upon a Crusade against the Popular Religion of the Country, and all the superstitious habits and customs of the People, and this in an Iconoclastic and Puritan Spirit which admits of no half measures. They have stripped the Temples, broken the idols, dispersed or slaughtered the priests and forbidden all superstitious reverence for fortunate days and recourse to astrological practices. They have established on their ruins a national religion which, however mingled with error, has this distinguishing and saving feature derived from the Jewish Dispensation that it declares the One God, and that He is a Spirit to be worshipped in purity and truth without either image or symbol, thus striking at the root of all Idolatry and Pagan observances. Not limiting their efforts in this direction to the reiteration of the ten Commandments, with a view to enforce a pure morality on a very sensual and corrupt people, they have attacked especial vices of all others the most difficult to eradicate when the habit of indulgence is once acquired—the use of Opium and of Spirits; and have even gone so far as to prohibit *and prevent* the smoking of tobacco. In this course they have engaged in a war against the most universal of human instincts—the desire for stimulants and the interdicted use of all intoxicating drugs or drinks—and although it may safely be predicted that to the extent they have carried it, they will ultimately find human nature and its passions too strong for them, yet it denotes no slight courage and consciousness of power, for such attempts to be made; while their success, even for a time, is evidence of the correctness of the estimate of strength implied by the effort.

Nor does this conclude the [illegible]. They have reformed and changed the national costume, no easy task at any time even when, as in their case, it is the return to a dress of which the Chinese were deprived while another was imposed as a mark of subjection by their Tartar Conquerers. Two centuries have passed since then and must have sufficed to give a confirmed habit, and to create associations which many will object to have disturbed. To modify the dress of a whole people can never be an easy task. It was the last triumph of the Tartars to effect this change; and it cost them much when all else had been gained. Finally they have from many cities gathered together an almost incredible number of women.—The wives and female members of the families of those who have entered or been pressed into their service. These they have shut up in Nanking—isolated them completely from the men, and given to the world the novel spectacle of nearly half a million of women brigaded by themselves for the joint purposes of labour and seclusion in a vast camp, and rigorously denied all personal communication with the other sex—even with their husbands or male relations—the ladies thereto consenting, or at least submitting!

Now we say upon a simple review of these sweeping reforms and administrative measures that there is evidence which cannot be gainsaid of a mighty power in operation.—How created, or how far well or wisely used, are quite different questions; into which it is not necessary for the moment to enter. And even yet our summary of the evidence before us is not complete, if a fair statement is to be given of what these Insurgents have both attempted and effected. For it remains to be added finally that they have traversed the whole breadth of the land in armed bands—marched through mountain passes and across great rivers—attacking and capturing innumerable walled cities in their way, until now the Capital of the Empire and the seat of Government is beleaguered. From the Southern boundaries, to the walls of Pekin in the extreme North, they have fought their way despite all the efforts made to arrest their progress by the actual rulers of the country; backed though these have been with all the immense resources derived from Revenues,—"materiel" and possession of strong places.

If the fundamental reforms in Religion and moral and social habits are evidences of great power exercised over Tae ping's followers, we say these other facts patent to the whole world are not less conclusive as to their superiority over their enemies; the more decisive, be it observed, that no success has been purchased by the defection of men in authority—or treachery on the part of those entrusted with high command. Cowardice and ineptitude have indeed been plentifully manifested by the authorities of all grades although the event has plainly proved they had everything to lose by defeat and nothing to gain by flight—in the one case killed without mercy and in the other disgraced and ruined; but it is not less true that with every inducement to betray the emperor's cause as the sole means to escape for men too weak to offer effective resistance; Treason has not been among their sins. The only deduction to be made therefore from the success of the "Rebels," and the weight which properly attaches to this as evidence of strength is to be found in the acknowledged weakness of their antagonists—the palpable indifference or disaffection of the mass of the nation, and the utter want of all military organization or discipline among the Imperial levies.

But all deductions made for the imbecility of the Imperialists, and the absolute puerility of the measures hitherto adopted to arrest the progress of the Insurrection;—and for the limited number of those over whom the rule of Tae-ping extends and on whom the burden of his reforms fall, as well as the probable limit in duration—some of these measures, such as the isolation of the women, and perhaps the smoking of tobacco, only designed to be temporary—it is impossible to deny the evidence now before us of some great elements of strength. Nor is the utter want of any similar evidence on the other side less remarkable. The Tartar rule seems on the point of being brought to a sudden and tragic end by the extermination of the race in China as much by its own weakness as by the strength of its assailants. No race of conquerors have ever more plainly inscribed "effete" on their banners, or signed more blindly their own death-warrant as a ruling power.

What the Insurgents have done—what *they are* as a political power, and what they are likely to become, are much more interesting questions for the moment at least, than any which have reference to their origin, or even the true source of their power. This latter is indeed only important now, so far as it may aid us to divine the final issue of an Insurrection marked by a war to the knife between the two races as one of its leading features. Whether they derive their main strength from a genuine faith in the Scriptures—or a Fanatic devotion to tenets of mingled Judaism and Mahommedanism, appears to us of no great weight in the problem now pressing for solution. It is enough for us to know that there is a strong religious element at work, to be assured its influence is not to be despised were it false as ever Mahomet or Fo devised. Patriotism and many lower forms of ambition; from the mere plunderer's who desires to be enriched at another's cost, to the man who seeks for power and office, have no doubt their representatives in the Rebel camp. Hatred of the Tartar rulers and their Chinese delegates, in power, as a class of corrupt and extortionate oppressors we know exist. All are incentives to insurrection, none of which can be supposed wanting in Tae-ping's motley host to fill up the measure of Rebellion, and give powerful support and aim to the more purely religious element. But whatever share these baser passions may claim as active powers in the insurrectin; we cannot but regard, as sorry evidence of wisdom any effort to decry Tae-ping and his followers as insignificant disturbers of the peace. The system and policy that has organized and held them together through all a four years' struggle cannot be the work of men without ability—nor is it liable to be broken up by a military check or even a serious defeat, were that more probable than it is. The contempt supposed to be due to the obscurity or unworthiness of its origin can no longer be attached by any effort of their opponents, to the Ruler of Nanking and the Chief of an Insurrection which has laid siege to the capital of the titular sovereign of this vast kingdom after protracted operations in nearly every province. The Arabian empire and its founder Mahomet had no very brilliant nor honourable commencement. Neither was the proportion of Religious truth which he amalgamated with his Koran very conspicuous—while the hallucinations and crudities were not a few. But that empire rivalled China in extent and population, and far exceeded it in power—while the votaries of the religion probably outnumber at this day the Christians of all denominations in the world. It may fairly be doubted therefore whether the chances of success are materially affected by any arguments drawn either from the base origin of Tae-ping's power, or the mixture of error and absurdity in his religious doctrines. A fanatic faith in these, were they ten times more open to comment, may still suffice to lead his followers on to victory over an enervated race of Tartars or undisciplined Mongols, while the length of the war must have given the powerful aid of trained veterans to the Insurgent chiefs for the carrying out of any plans of conquest or empire. Either of these means might in truth prove adequate where those who oppose the obstacles have neither a Faith to inspire, nor discipline and valour to sustain them.

The question at the present time of the greatest interest to European powers and to the commerce of the West we repeat therefore, is not whether Tae-ping was a pupil of Mr. Roberts—became a bandit and is an impostor, seeking to found his power upon a false Religion of which he himself is the author; but whether his followers have power to capture Pekin and put an end to the Tartar dynasty and existing Government? Whether finally having done this, with long tails or short tails, or no tails at all to the people's heads, as the case may be, and with a more or less orthodox adoption of the Scriptures—they will have the further grasp to seize and re-organize the Empire in some stable form? The first part of the problem seems on the point of being very decisively solved—the second must yet remain a doubt, for the removal of which the necessary data are in a great measure wanting.

Before we take leave of this very interesting account of what passed at Nanking, the more acceptable and trustworthy from the simple and unpretending style of the narrative, we cannot help glanceing at the trait of Chinese character furnished by the Ministers of Tae-ping when they received the French Envoy, and seating themselves on the dais left him to take an inferior place; finally getting over the difficulty by adjourning to another room. *Chinois s'il en fut jamais!*—Nothing can alter that—not even we fear the reprint "by authority." of the whole Scriptures!—Great changes are however accomplishing in this far Eastern land, let us not despair. Above all let us not, with the common fatuity of shallow minds see nothing great or worthy in the Revolution passing under our notice—the greatest in Modern History it may yet prove to be—because it comes to us in familiar guise, and is actually taking place under our eyes and overlaid by the common places of every day life.

The "*Cassini*" (which had left Shanghae the 30th November) arrived at Nanking on the morning of December the 6th, having accomplished her trip without any accident, but rather slowly, the navigation of the river being too little known to permit her continuing her way during [illegible] night. Mr. Richards who piloted the Steamer proved very efficient, and his boat was found of great use. On the afternoon of the 4th, on approaching Silver Island, the "*Cassini*" passed a part of the Imperial fleet which was anchored along the Southern bank, a Schooner-brig bearing the Admiral's flag lay alone in the middle of the channel, and as the Steamer passed, she saluted her. A little beyond Silver Island near the opposite shore was stationed another portion of the Imperial fleet, amongst which there were also several lorchas. The following day early the Steamer having got under weigh, soon arrived opposite the batteries of Chin-keang-foo which she passed quite closely without any hostile demonstrations on the part of the rebels.

Further on she passed in the same manner the batteries established by them, on the other side of the river a little above Kwa-chow at the mouth of the Grand Canal, and also a fleet of about 200 of Tae-ping's junks stationed along the shore. In the course of the same day the "*Cassini*" fell in with another rebel fleet of about 400 sail, composed of junks and boats of all sizes and descriptions, which was on its way down the river taking several hours to defile before her, many of the junks coming within speaking distance, and those on board shewing more curiosity than any other sentiment at the sight of the foreign *fire-ship.*

This fleet was seen by the "*Cassini*" on her return, anchored at the mouth of the Grand Canal, along with many hundreds more which in the interval had been sent down from Nanking to join them. Their number was estimated altogether at about two thousand, carrying in all some 40,000 men. It was generally said at Nanking that this immense convoy was to carry a supply of provisions and reinforcements to Yang-chow and the Northern army. This would seem to be confirmed by the position they had taken at the South entrance of the Grand Canal.

As the Steamer neared Nanking, a shot was fired at her from one of the batteries on the low land which is in advance of the city walls, and separated from them by a canal. Preparations were immediately made to return the fire in case the insult should have been repeated, the "*Cassini*" continuing to move slowly up towards the spot designed for her anchorage, but no other shot was fired. As soon as she dropped her anchor, a boat was sent on shore with an officer and interpreter to ask for explanations, who soon returned bringing satisfactory answers; and shortly after an officer from the general commanding the outposts (general Sü) came on board with ample apologies for the shot that had been fired, saying that it had been through the mistake of a subordinate, &c., &c. This first difficulty having been removed, Mr. Marques, Interpreter of the Legation, went again on shore, explained to what nation the steamer belonged, and announced that there was an *envoyé* of the French Imperial Commissioner on board, who had a message to deliver to the Ministers of Tae-ping-wang. This request was transmitted through Sü to some superior authority who fixed upon the following day for an interview with two of the Ministers whose cards were sent on board. Accordingly the next morning Count de Courcy, Secretary of the French Legation, accompanied by Mr. Marques, an officer of the "*Cassini*" and one of the Missionaries who took part in the expedition, set out for the city on horseback, escorted by an officer with a detachment of soldiers.

These gentlemen were several hours in reaching the official residence of the Ministers, having been detained for a considerable time at the city gate, and also kept waiting before being introduced. They however met with a courteous reception from the two Ministers *Hwang-yuh-kwan* and *Lae-han-ying* whom they found seated in state, dressed in the ancient costume of the Ming dynasty, which is remarkable particularly for the richly wrought golden diadems worn over the yellow satin hood. After endeavouring to give them some notions of who their visitors were, which gave rise to several questions proving that the rebel chiefs knew little beyond the existence of western nations, the Count de Courcy made them understand that the French Minister himself was on board and desired to communicate either with Tae-ping himself or some person that he should delegate for that purpose. It was agreed accordingly that the following day an officer should be sent on board to make the necessary arrangements for this visit. This messenger on his arrival announced that the French Minister would be received by Ting-t'heen-how, Tae-ping's confidential Minister, and of equal rank with the four kings. The weather at the time being unsettled, the interview was deferred till the 10th, when to avoid the fatigue of a long day's journey on the miserable horses of the country, H. E. M. de Bourboulon proceeded with a numerous suite by canal to within a short distance of the city gates.

They there found horses waiting for them and were conducted first to the Ya-mun of the same officials by whom Count de Courcy had been received. After some compliments exchanged there, the whole party proceeded to the residence of the prime-minister Ting-t'hëen-how. There a question of etiquette arose, H. E. finding that the seat assigned him was not a proper one, and on his refusing that place, the difficulty was solved by the prime-minister himself proposing a more private interview which took place accordingly in an adjoining apartment. The particulars of this interview which lasted for more than an hour, are known in detail only by the few who were admitted to it. The substance of the conversation however appears to have been to make the rebel chiefs better acquainted with the foreign nations who have treaties with China, placing before them paintings of the English, American and French flags, as the invariable signs of their respective nationalities, explaining their positive neutrality in the present eventful struggle, and expressing their interest and sympathy for the Christian doctrines professed by Tae-ping and his followers. It is said also that M. Bourboulon finally made known to them his Government's particular interest in the Catholic Christians who might be among them, and moreover it has been ascertained that these have never been persecuted on account of their religion, and at present are allowed to follow their religious observances unmolested.

When the party were about to take leave which was at a late hour in the afternoon, they were warmly pressed to stay and pass the night in the city, with the same urgency which seems to have been shown to the visitors from the "*Hermes*." It was declined however by all except Father Clavelin who remained with them that night and the two following days. As this missionary understands the language very well, he was thus enabled to gather a great deal of interesting information with regard to the organisation of the masses enlisted under the banner of Tae-ping, and also to acquire some additional knowledge regarding the origin and nature of Tae-ping's religious doctrines. On his return he brought with him a great number of the new reformer's books, all bearing the stamp of Tae-ping-wang, who himself superintends their publication, and under whose especial authority they are alone issued. Among them are several published since the trip of the "*Hermes*."

The aspect of Nanking is most striking; it resembles more a vast camp than a city, and conveys a great idea of the power that rules, as much from the immense numbers congregated there as from the order and discipline which prevail among them. The houses within the walls have not been destroyed, but bear traces however of having been violently broken open, and are now occupied in common; the same system of *communism* seems to be applied to both food and clothing, though with a certain regard to official rank. The women decidedly live in a separate quarter, which was perceptible even in passing through the streets, and the whole drudgery of manual labour seems to fall to their lot; they are formed like the men into brigades of 13,000, having officers of various ranks of their own sex, but each brigade under the superintendance of a chief who alone corresponds with the higher authorities. A part of this organisation, a body of 10,000 Kwang-se women are said to be garrisoned as soldiers in the Tartar City. The number of women alone in Nanking is stated at the enormous sum of 480,000, whilst that of the men would be no less than from five to six hundred thousands. Incredible as these numbers may appear, they are not in contradiction to what was observed by the French visitors in the parts of the City through which they passed, and may be moreover accounted for, as far as regards the women at least by the fact of their having been gathered together from all the towns taken possession of by the Insurgents.

With regard to the disposition of Kwang-se revolutionists towards foreigners, it is, as has been said decidedly friendly, a feeling which seems characterized by the fact alone of the term "brother" being universally applied by them in addressing us, while they invariably qualify their opponents as "imps and devils;" it was moreover exhibited by the lower classes in the frank and confident manner in which they daily crowded on board the French Steamer, in the same way that they had previously visited the "*Hermes*." It must be confessed as regards the chiefs—and this may be accounted for both by their ignorance respecting the importance of western nations, and the sense of their own relative power—their conduct during the stay of the "*Cassini*" at Nanking, was marked with more indifference either real or assumed, than any great desire of communication with foreigners; though polite, they were not cordial, and in their reception of the French Minister, they seemed inclined to put forward those arrogant pretensions which at all times have been the characteristics of Chinese officials. These dispositions would probably wear off, should circumstances bring them into more frequent contact with foreigners, but that is a question which time alone can decide.

The "*Cassini*," after remaining a week anchored at Nanking, set off on her return to Shanghae on the morning of the 14th, and accomplished her passage down the Yang-tsze with the same success that had attended her trip upwards, and without any further incident worthy of note.

This week has brought us the two October Mails from England—the 8th or bimonthly per the *Nymph*, and the 24th by the *Lady Mary Wood*.

The chief item of news is the still unsettled state of the Turkish question—shall it be peace or war?

The English and French fleets are before Constantinople ready for any thing that turns up.

An engagement is reported to have taken place on the frontiers of Turkey and Russia, between the Egyptian and Russian troops—this intelligence comes by way of Malta, date October 26th.

The price of wheat in England is a serious calamity—64*s*. the quarter on a rising market.

The great Jew-banker, Baron Rothschild has seized the opportunity of Austria's necessities to refuse her any loan without privileges being conceded to his co-religionists in that empire:—this is at once wise and patriotic, and we wish every great monied capitalist would take example by him, and seek to do good in due season.

Peking Gazettes have been received up to the 28th of November, but they contain little of interest. In that of the 24th we meet with an incidental statement from a military officer, that "at present the rebels have entered into T'hëen-tsin, which is only 60 miles from T'hung-chow," a city very near to the capital, from which it may naturally be inferred that T'hëen-tsin is taken, though there is no report of the date or manner of its capture. In the *Gazette* of the 27th of November, Shing-paou reports another *victory* over the rebels at Tuh-lew, after which the rebels retired to their fortifications, and refused to come out. From another number of the *Gazette* we find that Nah-urh-king-a, the former viceroy of Peking, is ordered to be beheaded, for allowing the rebels to get into Pih-chih-le.

We have received reports of the capture of T'hëen-tsin from Nanking also.

Curious method of protection.—Since the Imperialist soldiers have become so troublesome to the poor inhabitants of this neighbourhood, the cottagers have adopted a singular means for their security against spoliation and abuse by the unscrupulous bands of soldiery that infest the vicinity at all hours of the day and night. Passengers may have observed scraps of paper with English letters pasted against the houses, such as tea-chests are covered with—put up in any way—it does not signify if it be topsy-turvy or sidewise; such a document leads the imperialists to suppose it to be an English proclamation—and further to aid the delusion the bystanders get away to the inside of their cottages and begin to talk in broken English, in order to induce the soldiers or robbers to think that Englishmen are inside—when the imperialists immediately decamp, and leave the harassed people to the free enjoyment of the trick they have practised on their enemies.

When the *Hermes* arrived from Nanking, she brought eleven tracts composed by the insurgents, and half of the book of Genesis. The *Cassini* has brought down thirteen tracts, and in addition to these the whole of Genesis, Exodus and Numbers, with the Gospel of Matthew: all bearing the *imprimatur* of Tae-ping-wang on the title-page. The books of the old Testament are according to the translation made by Gutzlaff: and Matthew (with the exception of a few words,) is according to the version prepared by Medhurst and Gutzlaff in the year 1833.

Subjoined is a translation of one of the new tracts.—

THE ODE OF THE T'HAE-PING DYNASTY,

On Saving the World.

I, (Yang-sew-tsing,) the commander-in-chief, have discovered that previous to the formation of heaven and earth, darkness prevailed, and nothing existed; but the gread God our heavenly Father and supreme Lord greatly displayed his favour and manifested his power, by creating heaven and earth, land and sea, men and things in six days: thus heaven and earth were established, the sun and moon were produced, and the stars and constellations were spread abroad. The light constituted the day, and the darkness night, while night and day interchanging, successive ages were continued, until life and energy abounded through all the earth, and the myriad of things were completed, for the use and service of man; thus the favour and kindness of the great God our heavenly Father and supreme Lord was manifested towards men, in a most abundant manner, far beyond any power of ours to recompense. Men being thus privileged by him to live upon this earth, how sincerely ought we to reverence him! Furthermore, having made heaven and earth, land and sea, men and things in six days, on the seventh day he finished his work: this then became our heavenly Father's holy day, and was designated by him the day of rest, and the fixed period of worship, that all men might know, throughout endless ages, that true happiness springs from the favour of our heavenly Father, and might constantly cherish a recollection of his great benevolence. Now since heaven earth and all things have been created by our heavenly Father, it appears that he alone is the one true Spirit, and that there is none more honourable than he. In very ancient times men's minds were still intelligent, and before they had lost sight of the true origin of all things, they all knew how to honour and worship the great God our heavenly Father and supreme Lord; at that time every family was instructed and every household properly taught, so that no one was ignorant of his duty to praise the goodness and give thanks for the favour of Heaven; but when subsequent ages appeared, the farther they were off in point of time, the more they wandered from the root of all things, until they gradually became deluded by the devil, and lapsed into his impish ways, making images of clay and wood and metal, with such like superstitious practices, beyond our power to calculate. Therefore the great God our heavenly Father and supreme Lord, being angry at the errors of mankind, and grieved that the true doctrine was lost, especially sent his first-born son, the celestial elder Brother Jesus, down into the world, to save mankind, suffering the extreme of misery and grief, in order to redeem men from their sins; amongst meritorious deeds of the greatest kind nothing could be found to exceed this: if men did but know the grounds of their redemption, consisting in the sacrifice of life for the salvation of the world, they would be able to estimate how worthy of all honour our celestial elder Brother is; still more would they feel that our heavenly Father ought to be perpectually regarded with pious reverence. The love of our heavenly Father towards the world of mankind is of the most fervent kind, and fearing lest the men of the world should not be speedily converted, and altogether revert to the true doctrine, in order unitedly to enjoy real happiness, he sent our master the celestial king[*] down into the world, as a sovereign who has received the Divine decree to exercise authority, that he might exterminate the impish fiends, and awaken the empire, soothing the myriad regions, and leading them to the equal enjoyment of real felicity. Being naturally endowed with superior intelligence, his knowledge far exceeds that of the generality of mankind, his benevolent and kind feelings are also extremely great, while his liberality of sentiment exceeds all bounds. In driving away the fiendish and in tranquillizing the honest part of the population, he derives all his maxims of government from the celestial law: in decapitating the corrupt and in preserving the correct, he grounds all his judicial awards upon the strictest principles of integrity; hence from the time when he commenced his great enterprise at Kin-tëen,[†] all classes of people exultingly rejoiced; while in exterminating the host of fiends, in destroying the idol temples, sweeping away all that is corrupt and abominable, and causing men to revert to the pure and the true, he has established an amount of extraordinary merit, unequalled for thousands of years.—But when our heavenly Father commanded the rightful sovereign to rescue mankind, he conferred on him a minister to aid him in the government. The heavenly Father thus addressed him, "I confer on you as a minister, an upright commander-in-chief,[‡] his religious title as instructor is 禾乃 Ho-nae,[§] his office that of rescuing the hosts of the common people from their afflictions. Upon you also, (the minister) do I confer wisdom far surpassing the common order of men, in order that you may strenuously assist the rightful sovereign, in rescuing mankind to an unlimited period. I confer on you also the civil title of eastern king, receiving the congratulations of the people expressed in the words 'may you live for nine thousand years.'[‖] Do you exert yourself in exterminating the fiends, and in assisting the monarch, when you will doubtless enjoy happiness."

I, (Yang-sew-tsing), having received this command, came down into the world; looking upwards and sympathizing with the regard for human life felt by our heavenly Father, and the desire to save the world which animated our celestial elder Brother, I would inculcate on you the people of the world, not to worship depraved spirits, nor to enter into the devil's ways, but to abandon the corrupt and revert to the correct, to give up the false and follow the true; knowing that the source from which we derive our food and clothing, with the places of our abode, is none other than the incomparable favour of our heavenly Father, the great God. All those who are the sons and daughters of our heavenly Father, should perpectually cherish a sense of the Divine favour, and aim to recompense celestial goodness; every one of you cultivating good feelings, and all of you without exception exercising yourselves in that which is right, carrying to the utmost the reverence due to parants, and the fidelity requisite towards your prince: in this way you may comply with the Divine intentions and enjoy celestial happiness. With respect to every matter that concerns political and military affairs, there should be invariably displayed the utmost caution and sympathy; every thing should be dictated by the most exact feeling of justice and equity; looking upwards men should endeavour to act in unison with the Divine mind, and looking downwards they should sympathize with human feelings. Hence it is, that from the time that we have undertaken to aid the rightful sovereign, and commence operations at Kin-tëen, the myriads of people have corresponded to our wishes, and men from all parts have rejoicingly followed us. When any join us in worshipping God, and display a sincere mind in carrying out this great scheme, if they attain to great merit we will report them as deserving of high offices, and when they attain to a small degree of merit we will report them as deserving of inferior situations: whether great or small, none shall be neglected; whether nearly or more distantly related we will make no difference: and even those brethren and sisters who do not perform any meritorious services, we will ensure them all a place of abode, and raiment in abundance. From the time when we five brethren,[¶] relying on the Divine favour, as well as the grace of our sovereign, obtained our appointment as kings, and respectfully received the personal commands of our heavenly Father to go down into the world, and assist in the establishment of the rightful sovereign, we have with united heart and simultaneous efforts, exterminated the hosts of fiends, and exhorted mankind to awake from their lethargy. No sooner had we commenced this work, than heroes and talented men from all quarters flocked to our standard, worthy of being appointed ministers of state, directors, comptrollers, and officers of various grades, who exultingly obeyed the celestial decree, and reverted to the great God, our heavenly Father and supreme Lord, while they aided and assisted our sovereign the celestial king. All this was evidently pre-arranged by our heavenly Father, on which account we proved victorious in every engagement, and successful in every undertaking: from Kin-tëen (in Kwang-se) to Kin-ling, or Nan-king, (in Kiang-nan,) a distance of 2,450 miles, hundreds and myriads of brazen gates have been broken through, while the stupid and ignorant have become converted; all which is to be ascribed to the power of our heavenly Father and our celestial elder Brother: how can it be considered as the result of mere human effort? Now I, with the view of assisting our government, and out of reverent aknowledgment of the gracious favour of God our heavenly Father, earnestly invite all the officers of state, both great and small, together with the people of every country under heaven, with a faithful mind to honour Heaven and recompense the state; also with one heart reverently to worship our heavenly Father and celestial elder Brother: for our celestial elder Brother is our heavenly Father's first-born son, and the celestial king,[**] is our heavenly Father's second son. When you seek to support our celestial king, by so doing you honour our heavenly Father and celestial elder Brother. Those who are faithful ministers must see to it that they fulfil the duties of servants of the crown, let all our faithful subjects acknowledge God, as the Father of the spirits of all men, morning and evening reverently and faithfully serving him; and let all abettors of our sovereign accord to him the respect that is due from subjects to their sovereign; from the bottom of their hearts and from their inmost souls let them exclude every particle of insincerity, lest their heavenly Father should secretly discover, and openly expose it. Let them also consider that when they undertake to transact the business of Heaven, they must in every instanse personally attend to it, and act correctly, with minds as firm as flint or steel. Let every one conduct himself in this way, and then our heavenly Father will certainly send down happiness upon you, and you will soon see the impish fiends one after the other exterminated, and all under heaven tranquillized; while the hills and rivers will be under one dominion, and peace will reign world without end: thus you will together enjoy the true happiness conferred by our heavenly Father, and celestial elder Brother,—would not this be delightful? With this view I have embodied my sentiments in the following ode:—

I have reflected on the great doctrine, and obtained
the true tradition,
According to my reckoning for several tens of
years:
You must know, therefore, that the true Spirit is
only one,
And you should understand that creative power
comes from Heaven.
From of old we find that the true Spirit is God
alone;
Hence it becomes our first duty to honour our
heavenly Father.
In the beginning it was his hand alone that formed
all nature;
And in six days completed the creation of the
myriads of things.
By the outstretching of his almighty arm heaven
and earth were fixed
By the exertions of his wondrous power the deep
was established.
All people ought therefore to honour God,
And with grateful hearts trace up every thing to
this origin.
Heaven compassionated mankind involved in the
deepest misery,
And first sent down his first-born son armed with
his power;
Jesus our celestial elder Brother undertook the
salvation of the world,
Pitying the condition of mankind he left his
celestial abode,
Giving himself up he suffered to the utmost incalculable misery,
In order to bring back men to the right way and
to restore the order of things.
Mankind should remember the Saviour of the
world,
Whose merit in saving the human race is ever-during.
Heaven also sent our sovereign to be the celestial
king,
From whose coming the true doctrine began to
be widely diffused.
He is endowed with natural talents far above the
common order,
His disposition also is benevolent and kind beyond
calculation.
In beheading the corrupt and preserving the correct, he obeys the commands of Heaven;
In the clear distribution of rewards and punishments, the celestial law is apparent;
From the town of Kin-tëen he commenced the
great enterprise,
When the myriads of people gladly looked [illegible]
his court.
He exterminated the fiendish imps with a force like
the splitting of bamboos,
And fixed his seat at the celestial capital[††] from
whence peace was diffused abroad.
You must acknowledge the celestial king as the
rightful sovereign,
When you will enjoy celestial bliss and endless
felicity.
Heaven commissioned an assistant to the monarch
to go down into the world,
When the minister, grateful for the favour, personally undertook the work.
The Ho-nae religious teacher was set up by our
heavenly Father;
When he personally engaged in rescuing men
from calamity, and saving the people,
Among the brethren of his family he was the
fourth;
But they all united to aid the rightful sovereign
in establishing the celestial capital,
That they might employ the principles of truth in
converting mankind.
He himself was greeted with the wish that he
might live for 9,000 years,
And he introduced his brethren and sisters to the
celestial court.
He only wishes that mankind would all exercise
themselves in correct practices,
And worshipping the true Spirit they would together enjoy true happiness.
Meritorious officers should be greatly promoted
through the celestial favour,
Rising higher without ceasing they would be
elevated to the highest officers.
We who are ministers should show our gratitude
to our country,
By fidelity and uprightness of intention we should
aim at that which is true.
Ministers should reflect on the abundance of
celestial favour,
And exert themselves to recompense the obligation.
Faithfully serving the sovereign they will have
rich rewards;
But if they harbour the least treachery our
heavenly Father will discover it,
I, with my brethren, attend to the affairs of state;
And whether matters are great or small we personally superintend them.
Every one of us being faithful ministers aiding
the rightful sovereign,
The hills and rivers for myriads of years will enjoy great tranquillity.

(To be continued).

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[*] This refers to Hung-sew-tseuen, the leader of the insurrection.

[†] A small town in Kwang-se, from whence the insurrection had its rise.

[‡] This refers to Yang-sew-tsing.

[§] It is difficult to divine what can be the meaning of these words. They seem to some to be a simple dividing of the character 秀 Sew, which forms part of the name of both Hung-sew-tseuen and Yang-sew-tsing. The Chinese, however, suggest that they are taken from the left hand side of the characters employed to express the name of Jesus in Chinese; thus 禾 Ho comes from the left side of 穌 Soo, and 乃 Nae from the left side of 耶 Yay. They are, however, inverted. This is altogether a suggestion of the natives, and they are most likely to be familiar with the habits of their countrymen.

[‖] This refers to the mode of felicitation addressed to these of exalted rank in China: for instance, they say to an emperor, "may you live for ten thousand years"—and when in addressing any one they say, "may you live for 9,000 years" this means of course that he is second only to the sovereign.

[¶] This refers to the eastern, western, northern, and southern kings, with the assistant king.

[**] This refers to Hung-sew-tseuen, the leader of the insurrection.

[††] Nanking, now called Teen-king.

The following extract drawn from independent sources by way of Cheh-keang, confirms the intelligence derived from the *Peking Gazettes*, of the great success Tae-ping's Northern army has had in its rapid progress through Pih-chih-le. The discrepancy of the dates would lead to the inference that Tëen-tsin had actually been taken although the *Peking Gazettes* do not state so. Its capture we are told was known at Nan-king, and it was there further stated that the Insurgents were under the walls of Peking:—

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION IN CHINA,

By D. J. Macgowan, M.D.

No. I.

Letter of the viceroy of Chihli: progress of the patriots: massacre of a descendant of Confucius and suite: and of Manchu troops: new auxiliaries to the conquering host.

Since those daring men quitted their mountain homes in Kwang-si they have experienced very few reverses, but no where has their advance been so rapid as in the imperial province of Pechili, where city after city has succumbed to their prowess almost without resistance. A succinct account of a series of disasters to the imperial cause is given in a letter from *Shin*, the viceroy of Chihli in a letter dated October 18th addressed to I', the viceroy of the provinces of Kiangnán and Kiáng-sü, the substance of which was communicated by the latter to an officer in Chihkiang, on the day of its reception November 18th;—we have been permitted to peruse such parts of that letter as were not deemed confidential·

"His Excellency *Shin* states that there was a battle on the 22d September in which many were killed and wounded on both sides. At 2 o'clock in the morning of the following day, during a violent gale from the north, the robbers made their way into *Wúkiang* [about 200 miles south of Peking] and crossed the *Húto* burning places on their route. On the —th they entered the west gate of *Hienhien* and passed out at the north gate to the prefectural city of *Hokien* [410 le from the capital] where they cleared the public offices of every thing of value. Wang, the district magistrate destroyed himself. The district city of *Kiauho* also fell into their hands, whereupon they put to death *Kung* the district magistrate and about forty of his people. The mother of that officer experienced greater cruelty because she scolded the rebels. Next they burnt the town of *Pohiau*, and pushed on to *Ndnpi*, thence to its prefectural city and meeting with no resistance they came to *Tsangchau*. *Chin* led out three thousand Manchu soldiers to oppose them, after fighting from 7 to 12 A.M., the brigands retreated. Our troops had not pursued them far, before they were surrounded by a party of the robbers who had been lying in ambush; another body meanwhile taking advantage of this misfortune took possession of the city, *Chin* was made prisoner and nailed alive upon a frame on the top of the wall: the Manchus young and old were all put to death. Here they enlisted above two thousand villainous salt coolies who had *Cháng Shápiau* for their chief. This wretch is a military graduate of *Ndnpi*, who had been imprisoned for dealing in opium, and thus seeks to revenge himself by leading this flock of *hiau* [unfilial birds which eat their parents]. On the 28th *Tsinghien* was captured, the next day *Tsinghai* also fell [two cities in *Tientsin* and on the 30th September[*] they arrived at *Tientsinfú*. His Excellency *Shin* being entrenched half a stage distant from the city: no battle has yet taken place. The banner of the rebels contains the words in large characters "Great Peace for the Celestial Kingdom. *Lin* Assistant Minister of the Board of Revenue" wherever he comes, issues proclamations to tranquilize the inhabitants. Several spies have been apprehended at *Kinchau* in Holien, who were engaged in drawing maps of the country. The districts in that quarter are all well guarded by forts; mines have been prepared in many places which can be exploded any moment: two thousand volunteers have been enlisted, to join the army of fifty thousand men. These arrangements, and this force have served to arrest the further advance of the rebel gang. Above thirty thousand families have fled from the seat of war. Tientsin has on one side forty sail of pirate vessels, on another the *Shensi* robbers from *Wutai*, and elsewhere the Kwang-si brigands; thus there is trouble from every quarter. The rebel king has taken up his abode at *Pauting* fü [350 le S.W. of Peking]. The emperor" * * *

The concluding portion of this communication relates to arrangements made for the safety of Hien-fung. With the exception of some probable errors in the dates, the letter may be regarded as perfectly accurate in its statements. Kung the magistrate who was put to death together with his family and followers, was a descendant of the sage *Kung fú tsz*—Confucius. His illustrious descent should have preserved him from such a fate, it is to be hoped that, it did not render him more obnoxious to the ire of the patriot host.

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[*] 30th October, according to the *Peking Gazette*.—Ed: *N.-C.H.*

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Geelong, and Mary Shepherd.
Liverpool.—Lockett, and Dumfries.
Manila.—Joaquina.
Hongkong.—Foam, Oneida, Nemesis, and Arabia.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Dec. 9, Parana,	for	Australia.
11, Ala, (Am.)	"	New York.
13, Iona,	"	Hongkong.
13, Favorite, (Siam.)	"	Amoy.
14, Sp[illegible]	"	Ningpo.
15, Jennet, (Am.)	"	London.
18, Eamont,	"	Hongkong.
18, Ann Eliza,	"	Amoy.
21, Vostock, (Rus.-str.)	"	Island.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,
Bad Breasts,
Burns,
Bunions,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,
Coco-bay,
Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,
Chapped hands,
Corns (Soft),
Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,
Gout,
Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Scalds,
Sore Nipples,
Sore-throats,
Skin-diseases,
Scurvy,
Sore-heads,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Wounds,
Yaws,

Sold by the Propietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* and 6*s.* each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 18	Cassini	H.I.M.str.		De Plas	Nanking			
" 18	Nymph W.	B. schr	105	Wilson	Hongkong	Dec. 5	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 20	Confucius	B. ship	511	Penrice	Liverpool	June 24	General	Reiss and Co.
" 20	Joseph Fletcher	B. ship	670	Foster	Auckland		Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 20	Royal Saxon	B. bark	510	Jackson	Sydney		Ballast	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
" 21	Benjamin Heape	B. bark	261	Hutchinson	Melbourne		Ballast	Shaw, Bland & Co.
" 22	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	296	Jamieson	Hongkong	Dec. 16	Opium	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent.
" —	Star of the East				Sydney		Ballast	Hargreaves and Co.
" —	Oneida	A. ship	400	Creesy	Hongkong	Nov. 21	Sundries	Bull, Nye and Co.

PASSENGERS—Per *Lady Mary Wood*—1st clas—Messrs. J. G. Witney, P. Chalmers and New Chandler—2nd class—Mr. J. A. Pinheiro—on deck—Mr. F. Rosa, Ritta Angelica and 12 passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec. 18	Eamont W.	B. schr	120	Brown	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 21	Vostock	R. str.	200	Korsakoff	Japan		

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Aurora		Sep. 1	Sp. bg.	125	Villar	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Benjamin Heape	834	Dec. 21	B. bark	261	Hutchinson	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Beverly		Dec. 4	A. ship	676	Chase	Augustine Heald & Co.		
Channing		Dec. 1	A. ship	535	Johnson	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Confucius	838	Dec. 20	B. ship	511	Penrice	Riess and Co.	Liverpool	
Confucius		Nov. 26	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Herselia		Oct. 30	A. bark	310	Hallet	Bull, Nye and Co.	Boston	Early
Joseph Fletcher	835	Dec. 20	B. ship	670	Foster	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Lady Mary Wood		Dec. 22	B. str.	296	Jamieson	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent.	Hongkong	30th inst.
Nymph W.		Dec. 18	B. schr	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong	25th inst.
Oneida		Dec. —	A. ship	400	Creesy	Bull, Nye and Co.		
P. Menshikoff W.		Nov. 29	R. bark	275	Furuhjelm			
Padsey Dawson	832	Dec. 11	B. ship	761	Davies	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Royal Saxon	836	Dec. 20	B. bark	510	Jackson	Blenkin, Ranwson & Co.	London	Early
Star of the East		Dec. —				Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Immed.
San Benito		Sep. 18	Sp. bg.	125	Domingues	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Snow Squall		Oct. 2	A. ship	750	Bursley	Wetmore and Co.	London	25th inst.
Time W.		Aug. 23	B. schr	96	*Laid up*	T. Lacy.		
William the IV.		......	D. bk.	176	*Laid up*	H. H. Warden.	Heaving down	hulk

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Spartan,	H.M.Ship	26	913	230	Capt. Sir W. Hoste, Bt.,	1848	..
Salamander,	H.M.Str.	6	816	135	Com. J. S. Ellman,	1845	220
—*American.*—						Comm'ned.	
Saratoga,	U.S.Sloop	20	900	200	Com. W. S. Walker,	1850	..
—*French.*—							
Cassini,	H.I.M.Str.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Capt. F. De Plas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colbert,	H.I.M.Str	6	..		Capt. Beaudean.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	D'Bussche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Dobie	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Masden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Science	A. bark	383	Roundy	Russell and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Sir Edward Ryan	B. bark	330	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,803
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	420
AUSTRALIA,			4,660,000‡	
COASTWISE,			2,414,000§	2,759
HALIFAX,			426,200	
CONTINENT,			366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,			69,431,000	27,982

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage. § Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *viâ* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct,*

From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales	N'kins Cases
July 5	Eliza Moore,	417	London			404,000	21			
" 17	John Bunyan,	466	London			292,290	1,558		34	
" 28	Sir H. Pottinger,	332	Liverpool			157,720	517			
Aug. 5	Challenger,	698	London			380,000	3,051			
" 8	Nightingale,	1066	London	440,000	8,000	448,000	2,380			
" 23	Lancastrian,	591	London			435,000	1,053		75	40
" 25	Geffrard,	337	London			275,000	864			
" 31	Eclipse,	393	London			343,500	354		44	
" 31	Norma,	392	London			56,000	2,616		50	
Sept. 1	Ashmore,	512	London			250,100	639		90	
" 3	Nerbudda,	428	Cork			500,000				
" 13	Cherokee,	278	London			315,000	833			
" 14	Monarch,	337	Fa mouth			362,437				
" 17	Crisis,	426	Liverpool			396,000	474			
" 27	Sea Witch,	336	London			309,000				
" 28	Cambalu,	136	London			464,733	1,303			
" 28	James Scott,	340	London			320,148				
" 29	Kingston,	843	London			693,733	1,392			
" 29	John Knox,	290	London			223,162	705			
" 29	Torrent,	649	London			921,000	470			
Oct. 19	Balder,	388	London			359,129	20		101	
" 20	Mencius,	509	London			492,201	293			
" 19	Golden State,	1400	London			1,150,000	86			
" 29	James Armstrong,	441	London			315,360	84			
" 31	Typhoon,	1611	London			1,700,000	420			
Nov. 2	Panic,	449	London			405,800	142			
" 7	C. of Seafield,	492	London			318,681	541			
" 11	Mystery,	1150	London		Estd.	950,000	929			
" 21	Menam,	472	London			405,000	716			
Dec. 1	M. of Londerry,	808	London			754,800	1,390			
" 1	Argonaut,	575	London				1,242			
" 6	Clyde,	783	London			800,000	219			
" 12	Jennet,	247	London				2,442			

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				331	
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				653	
" 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				881	cases 27
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				264	cases 8
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				814	
" 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				828	
Dec. 12	Iona,	144	Hongkong				314	

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA,

From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green.	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
Sept. 1	Aurora,	375	Sydney			120,000		
Oct. 31	Emu,	308	Do.			180,872		
Nov. 14	Mandarin,	344	Do.			373,700		
Dec. 3	Parana,	326	Do.			257,732		
" 5	Great Britain,	492	Australia			442,500		

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
July 15	Carrington,	597	New York	1,832		1,813		451		4,096	220,547				6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,525
Sep. 14	Ariel,	597	New York	379,000	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	603,400							603,400	10½	
" 14	Candace,	390	New York	112,553	5,040	14,291	23,895	35,772	13,779	205,349	33,279					33,279	238,628	31½	2,400
" 23	Golden Gate,	1340	New York	353,000	63,000	50,000	80,000	52,000	30,000	628,000	368,500					368,500	996,500	167	
Oct. 13	Surprise,	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,600	57,900	761,000	114,200					114,200	875,200	81	
" 18	Gentoo,	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	86,700		6,000	2,800		95,500	678,600		
" 29	Living Age,	727	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	88,300	47,800	91,000	588,100	11,400		10,000			11,400	599,500		
" 31	Hussar,	721	New York	307,400	71,300	68,020	52,700	70,800	66,800	637,000	177,200			40,400		117,600	754,600		4,380
" 31	Fleetwoob,	663	Boston	346,200	31,500	105,000	82,300	46,900	26,600	638,500	155,000					155,000	793,500		
Nov. 3	Huntingdon,	385	New York	308,000	2,100	14,900	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,800							452,800	16	585
" 19	Star of the Union,	1050	New York																
" 19	WingsoftheMorning	915	New York																
Dec. 1	Bay State,	600	New York																
" 11	Ala,	460	New York																

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,372	327,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,													57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,													69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503		33,986	13,320,614	16,455	114,095		137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,158
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,740	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,													38,664,100	24,803

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou and Souchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Sorts and Oolong	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	33
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	259
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	334

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49,	33,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	2,023,862	619,723	3,656,661	6,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,380	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 "	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	346,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,248
1851-52, in 114 "																Estimated	65,050,400	23,010
1852-53, in 113 "																do.	70,809,300	31,391
1852-53, Increase,																	5,758,900	8,351
Decrease.																		

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